

MAIN
F
1059
-5
-T68
N37
1914



The Trail of the **TOWN PLANNERS**



U.W.O. LIE

The Trail
of the TOWN
PLANNERS



AUTOMOBILE TOUR
SIXTH NATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON
CITY PLANNING
TORONTO, MAY 25-27, 1914

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE



SOUTH AFRICAN MONUMENT



CITY HALL

THE TRAIL OF THE TOWN PLANNERS

TORONTO, founded in 1749 as a French trading post, is situated on the north-west shore of Lake Ontario, which is oblong in shape, being about one hundred and ninety miles long, with a breadth of fifty-five miles at its broadest part.

As stated in a despatch of M. de Longueuil, dated 1752, it received the name Fort Rouille from the French Colonial Minister of the period, Antoine Louis Rouille, Count de Jouy. The fort was erected as a rival trading post to that which the English had obtained permission from the Iroquois to build at Choneguen, or Oswego, at the mouth of the latter river.

A granite boulder in Exhibition Park commemorates the spot where old Fort Rouille stood, and bears this inscription :—



OSGOODE HALL

"This cairn marks the exact site of Port Rouille, commonly known as Port Toronto, an Indian trading post and stockade established A.D. 1749 by order of the Government of Louis XV, in accordance with the recommendation of the Count de la Galissoniere, Administrator of New France, 1747-1749.

"Erected by the Corporation of the City of Toronto, A.D. 1878."

In 1759 the cross of St. George displaced the lilies of France on the ramparts of Quebec, and all Canada was transferred to the British Crown.

In the next fifty years little was heard of Fort Rouille either as a military or as a trading post, the Indians who found their way to the lake down the Humber preferring to cross to Fort Niagara for the exchange of commodities. With the closing of the eighteenth century Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe appeared on the scene. He was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor July 8th, 1792,

and convened the first Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark, September 17th, 1792. Finding that the old French fort at the mouth of the river was to be given up to the Americans, he determined to look elsewhere for a new site for the capital of the Province. He entered Toronto Bay in May, 1793, selected a landing near the mouth of the Don, pitched his canvas tent, and called the place "York."

In the same year he transferred the seat of government from Newark (now called "Niagara-on-the-Lake") to York, which on March 6th, 1834, was incorporated as a city and its name changed to "Toronto," which in the language of the Indians, means a place of meeting. York, or Toronto, then had a population of about 10,000. When Upper and Lower Canada were united, Toronto lost its status as the capital of the Province, but regained it when Confederation took place in 1867. The City is built on land sloping gradually up from the lake, and on the ridge or tableland which is from 200 to 300 feet above its level. This ridge formed the shore line, in ages past, of a much larger body of water.

Besides being the capital of the Province, Toronto is also the seat of the Provincial Law Courts and of the University of Toronto, which has more registered students than any other university in the British Empire.

The population is almost exclusively composed of English-speaking people of British origin. The residential sections are characterized by detached houses with surrounding grounds expressive of true home life.

HARBOUR

The development of the waterfront on a large and comprehensive scale is well in hand. A Board of Harbour Commissioners was appointed in 1911. Their plans call



THE OLD MILL AT THE HUMBER

for an expenditure of about \$20,000,000 and make provision for accommodation for deep-draught vessels, splendid industrial areas, and a waterfront parkway and boulevard drive which will have few equals on the continent.

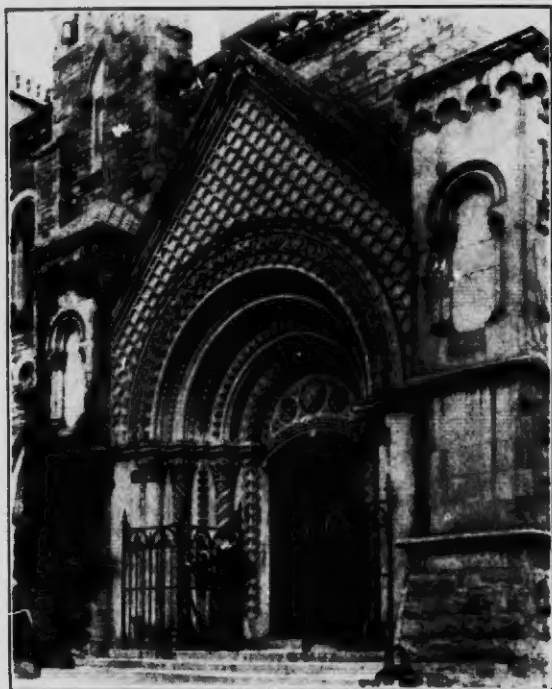
PARKS AND PARKWAYS

The total area is 1,743 acres, of which 335 acres are in High Park, 234 in Exhibition, 108 in Riverdale, and 37 in Queen's Park.

The River Humber flows through a beautiful valley near the western limits, while the Don flows through an equally beautiful district in the east. A syndicate has purchased all the land in, and close to, the Humber Valley from the Lake to the Lambton Golf Grounds—a distance of about three miles—and will create a high-class residential area. By agreement with the City the bed of the Humber River, boulevard 100 feet wide and about 250 acres of park land have been dedicated to the City for park purposes, the City agreeing to spend a certain amount on the construction of the drive and bridges. This drive will connect, at the lake front, with the road along the waterfront which is to form part of the Harbour improvement and will give a continuous route of about fourteen miles. This in turn will form a portion of a proposed outer boulevard which will embrace the waterfront and Island on the south, the Humber on the west, the beautiful ravine and tableland on the north, and the Don Valley on the east and will connect with the eastern end of the Harbour improvement, thus making a complete circuit of the City.

EXHIBITION

The Canadian National Exhibition dates from 1879. An annual Exhibition is held under the government of



MAIN ENTRANCE OF UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

directors elected by the City Council, the Board of Trade and other bodies. The City furnishes the grounds and buildings. The attendance grows steadily and has now reached the million mark for the twelve days during which it is open.

A CITY OF HOMES

Over forty-six per cent. of Toronto houses are occupied by their respective owners. The City therefore compares most favorably in that respect with the large cities of Canada and the United States. As a class, the houses are detached, each having its lawn with flowers and shrubs. Brick and stone are almost universal, the wooden house being practically unknown.

POPULATION

The growth of population, as shown by the assessment returns, was as follows:—

1834..	9,254	1894..	167,653	1909..	325,302
1844..	18,420	1904..	226,045	1910..	341,991
1854..	38,480	1905..	238,642	1911..	374,667
1864..	45,156	1906..	253,720	1912..	417,250
1874..	67,995	1907..	272,600	1913..	445,575
1884..	105,211	1908..	287,201		

Toronto has 186 banks and their branches and only 110 tavern licences.

ROUTE OF DRIVE

Leaving the dock at the foot of Yonge Street the "Trail of the Town Planners" starts up Bay Street; passes the City Hall, which is bounded on the west by Terauley Street, later to be widened and extended so as to create an alternative artery parallel to Yonge Street; Osgoode Hall, which houses the Law Courts; and the fine shaft erected to the memory and in honor of the Canadians who died defending the Empire in the South African War, 1899-1902. Continuing up University Avenue, which has the Parliament Buildings as its northerly objective point, the Trail turns eastward between Osgoode Hall and the Armouries, so that the route may be through the centre of the poorest residential or "slum" section of the City; thence north to College Street with the splendidly appointed new General Hospital on the left and the Toronto Conservatory of Music on the opposite corner. The Trail now turns into Queen's Park, which contains the Ontario Legislative Buildings, the University of Toronto, Knox College, Wycliffe College and Victoria College, with



CONVOCATION HALL

the many tributary buildings necessary for complete university life and education.

The Trail now turns west on Bloor Street, passing the newly-opened Royal Ontario Museum with its really fine collection of archaeology, mineralogy, geology, etc., and a little further on McMaster University and the Observatory of the Meteorological Department. It next turns northward up St. George Street through what twenty years ago was a new and outlying residential district called the "Annex"; thence west a few blocks to Walmer Road, down to Bloor Street, eastward to Spadina Avenue, which in earlier days had been cut through the woods to afford a pioneer settler on the hill-top a vista through to the lake. Spadina is an Indian word meaning "view from the hill." The trail now leads southward for about a mile and a-half to King

Street, one of the principal east-and-west thoroughfares of the City, following which westward through a manufacturing section it passes through Exhibition Park and from the Dufferin Street exit runs to King Street, thence westward to Roncesvalles Avenue and northward to High Park Boulevard. This attractive street forms one of the approaches to High Park which is entered through the memorial gateway dedicated to the late John G. Howard, founder of the Park. After a short run the Trail comes out at the Lake Shore Road, thence on to Jane Street, following a winding course up the beautiful valley of the Humber, past the "Old Mill," and continuing north-westerly to the Lambton Golf Club, where Mr. R. Home Smith will be the host at an afternoon tea.

After a pleasant half-hour the Trail leads eastward on Dundas Street towards the City through what was formerly called "West Toronto" but which is now within the city limits, thence north for a short distance to St. Clair Avenue which has just been widened to one hundred feet and which with a short diversion to avoid an incomplete bridge over a ravine at Bathurst Street leads to the new College Heights section, much of which was a market garden five years ago. Passing Bishop Strachan School in process of erection at the corner of Russell Hill Road and Lonsdale, a good view is obtained of the historic Upper Canada College. Descending the hill by way of Avenue Road and turning eastward on Roxborough Street, the Trail enters the beautiful and exclusively residential section of Rosedale. After winding through mazy roads, bordered by handsome, detached houses, crossing and recrossing the ravines, the Trail brings us home in time to attend the evening session of the Conference, at Convocation Hall.



ROUS & MANN LIMITED
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

The Trail
of the TOWN
PLANNERS

Map of Route

AUTOMOBILE TOUR
GIVEN BY TORONTO
BOARD OF TRADE
MAY 26th, 1914

AUTOMOBILE TOUR, TORONTO



ONTARIO, MAY 26th, 1914



From Yonge St. Deck

BAY STREET, left
QUEEN
UNIVERSITY AVE.
turn east
OSGOODE and LOUISE
up
ELIZABETH
COLLEGE
QUEEN'S PARK
west side
BLOOR
ST. GEORGE, west
BERNARD, down
WALMER RD., turn east
SPADINA, turn west on
KING
STRACHAN AVE., to
EXHIBITION PARK
leaving by
DUFFERIN ST. exit to
KING, turn west to
RONCESVALLES
north to
HIGH PARK BLVD.
HIGH PARK, through
Memorial Gateway and
follow middle road. Turn
sharply southward to
LAKE SHORE ROAD
Take subway at
JANE ST., Sign "Humber
Valley Surveys,"
and follow road to
OLD MILL. Continue on
road to Dundas St.
LAMBTON GOLF
CLUB
DUNDAS to
ROYCE. Turn north
LANDSDOWNE AVE.
to
ST. CLAIR, east to
BATHURST. Turn down
to
NINA, east three blocks to
LYNDHURST
AUSTIN TERRACE
SPADINA. Turn up to
ST. CLAIR, east
RUSSELL HILL ROAD
North
LONSDALE RD., east
AVENUE RD., down to
ROXBOROUGH, cross
Yonge and turn up
CHESTNUT PARK
WRENTHAM
CRESCENT ROAD
SOUTH DRIVE, cross
SECOND BRIDGE
GLEN ROAD
DOUGLAS DRIVE
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
and return
GLEN ROAD
EAST ROXBOROUGH
HIGHLAND AVENUE
SOUTH DRIVE
BEAU
ELM
CASTLE FRANK
MCKENZIE
MAPLE
ELM
HUNTLEY STREET
BRIDGE
Take best route to desired
destination.